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having to do with natural vegetation, especially forest products; (2) products from wild animals; and (3) the mineral industries. Under productive plant industries rubber is the chief. A very good and comprehensive survey is made of the development of that industry, together with its industrial and commercial effects on Brazil. Much space is also devoted to the possibilities of trade in woods, of which the country has an infinite variety.

The products of fishing and of the chase have so far attained but little importance in Brazil, despite the many species of animals which might contribute to such activities. The most interesting topic of this section is the account of the Brazilian whaling industry from Bahia.

Aside from the section on rubber, the great value of Vol. I lies in the survey of mineral resources and mining industries. Each of the two score kinds of mineral wealth comes in for some mention, but gold, iron, manganese, diamonds and coal stand out most prominently. The discussion of iron, however, gives but an inadequate idea of the magnitude of the rich deposits of Minas Geraes, which are just now being the object of much careful examination. The report makes it very evident that the fuel problem in Brazil is almost the leading one in point of interest. Rather optimistic statements are made concerning the possibilities of the coals from Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, but analyses of samples, from various places, do not confirm this optimism.

The report serves excellently to present the vast latent possibilities of Brazil, and shows, in most cases by statistical tables, what progress has been made in the various lines of production up to 1907. The second volume is better as indicating material progress in Brazil.

WALTER S. TOWER.

El Uruguay á través de un Siglo (L'Uruguay à travers un Siècle). La jornada civilizadora realizada en la República Oriental del Uruguay y el brillante porvenir de esta nación Americana. Obra escrita por Carlos M. Maeso. 533 pp. Maps, ill. Tip. y Lit. Moderna, Montevideo. 1910. 15 x 11.

At first glance one asks: Why such a gigantic book about such a small country? A casual examination explains the unwieldy size; the book is printed in parallel columns of Spanish and French, and with a great profusion of illustrations (some very beautiful), statistical tables, charts and diagrams.

The object of the book is to show the progress made by the country during the first century (really only eighty years) of independent national existence. This is attempted by emphasizing especially what Uruguay is at present. All phases of activity, even to the Jockey Club, come in for their share of the discussion. Some of the more important sections deal with: the "land of Uruguay"; the city of Montevideo; commercial relations; agricultural and pastoral industries; transportation facilities, both by rail and by water; water and mineral resources; the Liebig Company; and the representative industrial and commercial establishments.

The discussion of "the land" is quite devoid of any statement of climatic influences which may affect it, and is generally descriptive rather than analytical. It is hardly as good as similar discussions to be found elsewhere, but it helps in some ways to support the claims that Uruguay is "a beautiful country," with "enchanted panoramas," "a rich soil," etc. Much the same criticism may be directed against the description of Montevideo. All who know that place are quite agreed that it is "one of the most beautiful cities of America," but statistics of building operations and passenger traffic on tramways, descriptions of streets

and avenues, and catalogues of institutions scarcely prove the contention quoted above. What Montevideo is and what it stands for, after four generations of Uruguayan independence, is but poorly indicated in this part of the text. An examination of the illustrations in the volume will tell much more, in that way.

The sections dealing with commerce, and with agricultural and pastoral industries, deal with the real sinews of Uruguayan strength. These sections contain much valuable information, and, better than any other part of the monograph, they give an idea of Uruguayan progress during the last fifty years especially. Few statistical comparisons cover the whole period of independence. It is shown how Uruguay has made rapid commercial progress, with a five-fold increase since 1862, and how gratifying it is to Uruguayans to see the exports increasing somewhat more rapidly than imports, to see that their country exceeds in commercial importance some much larger American nations, and in per capita value of commerce compares very favorably with any. Staple exports like wheat, flaxseed, wool and jerked beef have special consideration, as also groups of wares and trade relations with leading countries. One is not surprised to find here a rather elaborate indictment of the United States merchant, owing to his failure to adapt himself to business methods in Uruguay.

The section on agricultural and pastoral resources can scarcely fail to convince everyone of the great possibilities of the country. Soil analyses from different sections indicate the "rich soil" so often mentioned, while the fact that less than 37 per cent. of the area was under cultivation (in 1906) proves that cropping has barely begun. The policy of encouraging railroad building is recognized as the best means of further development along this line. In fact, a brief but suggestive discussion of the "transformation of Uruguay" tells very concisely the ways in which governmental and private activities, with respect to transportation facilities, agricultural colonization, and development of resources in general, are making a new Uruguay.

For facts of every kind, except geologic and physiographic, this book is a mine of authoritative information. Its statistical tables, charts and diagrams are perhaps the most valuable single feature.

WALTER S. TOWER.

AFRICA

A Travers la Chaouïa avec le Corps de Débarquement de Casablanca (1907-1908). Par le Capitaine Grasset. 231 pp. Maps,* ills. Hachette et Cie., Paris. 1911. Fr. 5.50. 7½ x 5.

This is a soldier's blunt tale in more than one respect. But the soldier shows himself a keen observer, as well as a man imbued with scientific tastes. His narrative is a record of the French military occupation of Moroccan territory from the summer of 1907 to that of 1908. A brief review of the events leading to French intervention is given first. The Moroccan question is treated with impartiality. No attempt is made to consider the subject from its broader standpoint as affecting international politics. The details of the military operations are presented in diary form. They throw light on the preliminary methods of colonization often forced upon European nations engaged in furthering the cause of civilization on the Dark Continent. It is especially those who have followed the growth of the vast colonial empire the French are building south of the Mediterranean who will be able to learn much from Captain Grasset's book. His

* Listed under "Morocco" on p. 399.